

Short Title: GSC Trusts & Estates Amendments.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT (I) TO REMOVE THE LOCATION REQUIREMENT FOR HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS
TO ALIGN NORTH CAROLINA WITH ALL OTHER STATES RECOGNIZING
HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS, [(II) TO UPDATE THE DEFINITIONS OF "TERMS OF A
TRUST" AND "TRUST INSTRUMENT,"] (III) TO AMEND THE ARTICLE ON POWER
HOLDERS OF TRUSTS TO EXPAND THE DEFINITION OF "POWER HOLDER" AND
THE POWER OF A POWER HOLDER, TO ELABORATE ON THE DUTIES AND
LIABILITIES OF A POWER HOLDER AND A TRUSTEE, AND TO PROVIDE
DEFAULT RULES REGARDING LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS AGAINST POWER
HOLDERS, DEFENSES IN ACTIONS AGAINST POWER HOLDERS, VACANCIES IN
THE OFFICE OF POWER HOLDER, AND BONDS OF POWER HOLDERS, (IV) TO
CLARIFY THE TRUST EXCLUSION TO THE RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES, AND
(V) TO MAKE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS IN THE SURROUNDING LANGUAGE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. REMOVE LOCATION REQUIREMENT FOR HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS

SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 28A-2A-9 reads as rewritten:

"§ 28A-2A-9. Manner of probate of holographic will.

A holographic will may be probated only ~~in the following manner: (1) Upon~~ upon the
testimony of at least three competent witnesses that they believe that the will is written entirely
in the handwriting of the person whose will it purports to be, and that the name of the testator as
written in or on, or subscribed to, the will is in the handwriting of the person whose will it purports
to be; and be.

(2) ~~Upon the testimony of one witness who may, but need not be, one of the witnesses referred to in subdivision (1) of this section to a statement of facts showing that the will was found after the testator's death as required by G.S. 31-3.4."~~

SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 31-3.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-3.4. Holographic will.

(a) A holographic will is a will that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Written entirely in the handwriting of the testator but when all the words appearing on a paper in the handwriting of the testator are sufficient to constitute a valid holographic will, the fact that other words or printed matter appear thereon not in the handwriting of the testator, and not affecting the meaning of the words in ~~such the~~ handwriting, ~~shall does~~ not affect the validity of the ~~will, and~~ will.

(2) Subscribed by the testator, or with the testator's name written in or on the will in the testator's own ~~handwriting, and~~ handwriting.

(3) ~~Found after the testator's death among the testator's valuable papers or effects, or in a safe deposit box or other safe place where it was deposited by the testator or under the testator's authority, or in the possession or custody of some person with whom, or some firm or corporation with which, it was deposited by the testator or under the testator's authority for safekeeping.~~

(b) No attesting witness to a holographic will is required."

SECTION 1.(c) This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to estates of decedents dying on or after that date.

PART II. AMENDMENTS TO [N.C. UNIFORM TRUST CODE DEFINITIONS AND]
ARTICLE ON POWER HOLDERS OF TRUSTS

[SECTION 2.(a)] G.S. 36C-1-103 reads as rewritten:

"§ 36C-1-103. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Chapter:

- (1) Action. – When applicable to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act.
- (2) Ascertainable standard. – A standard relating to an individual's health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) Beneficiary. – A person who:
 - a. Has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent, including the owner of an interest by assignment or transfer, but excluding a permissible appointee of a power of appointment; or
 - b. In a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property.
- (4) Charitable trust. – A trust, including a split-interest trust as described in section 4947 of the Internal Revenue Code, created for a charitable purpose described in G.S. 36C-4-405(a).
- (5) Environmental law. – A federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment.
- (6) General guardian. – As defined in G.S. 35A-1202(7).
- (7) Guardian of the estate. – As defined in G.S. 35A-1202(9).
- (8) Guardian of the person. – As defined in G.S. 35A-1202(10).

- (9) Interests of the beneficiaries. – The beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust.
- (10) Internal Revenue Code. – The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. Each reference to a provision of the Internal Revenue Code shall include any successor to that provision.
- (11) Jurisdiction. – When applicable to a geographic area, includes a state or country.
- (12) Person. – An individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.
- (13) Power of withdrawal. – A presently exercisable general power of appointment other than a power:
- a. Exercisable by a trustee and limited by an ascertainable standard; or
 - b. Exercisable by another person only upon consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.
- (13a) Principal place of administration. – The trustee's usual place of business where the records pertaining to the trust are kept or the trustee's residence if the trustee has no usual place of business. In the case of cotrustees, the principal place of administration is one of the following:
- a. The usual place of business of the corporate trustee if there is a corporate cotrustee.
 - b. The usual place of business or residence of any of the cotrustees if there is no corporate cotrustee.

- (14) Property. – Anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, or any interest therein.
- (15) Qualified beneficiary. – A living beneficiary to whom, on the date the beneficiary's qualification is determined, any of the following apply:
- a. Is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal.
 - b. Would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the interests of the distributees described in sub-subdivision a. of this subdivision terminated on that date without causing the trust to terminate.
 - c. Would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.
- (16) Revocable. – When applicable to a trust, means revocable by the settlor without the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.
- (17) Settlor. – Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 36C-8B-25, a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to, a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.
- (18) Spendthrift provision. – A term of a trust that restrains both voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.
- (19) State. – A state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.

(20) Terms of a trust. – The manifestation of the settlor's intent regarding a trust's provisions as expressed in the trust instrument or ~~established in a judicial proceeding~~, as established, determined, or amended by any of the following:

- a. A judicial proceeding.
- b. A nonjudicial settlement agreement.
- c. A nonjudicial modification with the consent of the settlor and all beneficiaries under G.S. 36C-4-411(a) or other applicable law.
- d. A trustee or other person in accordance with applicable law, including a power holder under Article 8A of this Chapter or a trustee under Article 8B of this Chapter.

(21) Trust instrument. – ~~An instrument executed by the settlor that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments to the instrument, and any modifications permitted by court order.~~ An instrument that contains the terms of a trust.

(22) Trustee. – Includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a cotrustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court. The term does not include trustees in mortgages and deeds of trusts."]

[Staff Note: The Directed Trust Subcommittee of the Estate Planning & Fiduciary Law Section of the N.C. Bar Association is suggesting the amendments in this section. GSC staff has made very minor stylistic changes.]

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 36C-1-105 reads as rewritten:

"§ 36C-1-105. Default and mandatory rules.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, this Chapter governs the duties and powers of a trustee and a power holder under Article 8A of this Chapter, relations among trustees and those power holders, and the rights and interests of a beneficiary.

(b) The terms of a trust prevail over any provision of this Chapter except:

- (1) The requirements for creating a trust.
- (2) The duty of a trustee or a power holder under Article 8A of this Chapter to act in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries, except as ~~otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section.~~ follows:
 - a. This duty is subject to G.S. 36C-8A-4 with respect to the trustee.
 - b. This duty does not apply to the extent the power holder is acting in a nonfiduciary capacity as provided in G.S. 36C-8A-3.
- (3) The requirement that a trust and its terms be for the benefit of its beneficiaries, and that the trust have a purpose that is lawful, not contrary to public policy, and possible to achieve.
- (4) The power of the court to modify or terminate a trust under G.S. 36C-4-410 through G.S. 36C-4-416.
- (5) The effect of a spendthrift provision and the rights of certain creditors and assignees to reach a trust as provided in Article 5 of this Chapter.
- (6) The effect of an exculpatory term under G.S. 36C-10-1008, except ~~as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section.~~ to the extent the power holder is acting in a nonfiduciary capacity as provided in G.S. 36C-8A-3.
- (7) The rights under G.S. 36C-10-1010 through G.S. 36C-10-1013 of a person other than a trustee or beneficiary.
- (8) Periods of limitation for commencing a judicial proceeding.
- (9) The power of the court to take any action and exercise any jurisdiction as may be necessary in the interests of justice.
- (10) The subject-matter jurisdiction of the court and venue for commencing a proceeding as provided in G.S. 36C-2-203 and G.S. 36C-2-204.

(11) The requirement that the exercise of the powers described in G.S. 36C-6-602.1(a) shall not alter the designation of beneficiaries to receive property on the settlor's death under that settlor's existing estate plan.

(12) The power of a trustee to renounce an interest in or power over property under G.S. 36C-8-816(32).

~~(c) The provisions of subdivisions (2) and (6) of subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to a power holder described in Article 8A of this Chapter with respect to powers conferred upon the power holder in a nonfiduciary capacity under G.S. 36C-8A-3(a) or under the terms of the trust."~~

SECTION 2.(c) Article 8A of Chapter 36C of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Article 8A.

"Powers, Duties, and Liability of a Power Holder Other Than a Trustee; Duty and Liability of a Trustee With Respect to Power Holder's Actions.

"§ 36C-8A-1. Definition. "Power holder" defined.

(a) For purposes of this ~~Article,~~ Article:

(1) ~~the~~ The term "power holder" means a person ~~who~~ described in subdivision (2) of this subsection that under the terms of a trust has the power to take certain actions with respect to a trust and ~~who~~ that is not ~~a~~ any of the following:

a. ~~trustee or a~~ A trustee.

b. A settlor with a power to direct or consent pursuant to G.S. 36C-8-808.

c. A person in which a donor creates a power of appointment.

d. A person that has authority to consent to the exercise of a power of appointment.

e. A beneficiary with a power over a trust to the extent the exercise or nonexercise of the power affects the beneficial interest of the

beneficiary or another beneficiary represented by a beneficiary under
G.S. 36C-3-301 through G.S. 36C-3-305 with respect to the exercise
or nonexercise of the power.

(2) A power holder may be any of the following:

- a. One or more individuals.
- b. One or more other persons each of which is qualified to exercise trust powers in this State.
- c. Any combination of the persons described in sub-subdivisions a. and b. of this subdivision.

(b) A person is a power holder whether or not the terms of a trust refer to the person as a power holder and, except as otherwise provided in sub-subdivisions (a)(1)b. and e. of this section, whether or not the person is a beneficiary or settlor of the trust.

"§ 36C-8A-2. Powers of a power holder.

(a) The terms of a trust may confer upon a power holder a power to direct or consent to a duty that would normally be required of a trustee, including, but not limited to, a power to direct or consent to the following:

- (1) Investments, including any action relating to investment of all or any one or more of the trust assets that a trustee ~~is authorized to~~ may take under this Chapter.
- (2) Discretionary distributions of trust assets, including distributions to one or more beneficiaries, distribution of one of more trust assets, and termination of the trust by distribution of all of the trust assets.
- (3) Any other matter regarding trust administration, including the transfer of the principal place of administration of the trust.

(b) The terms of a trust may also confer upon ~~the~~a power holder any other power, including, but not limited to, the power to do the following:

(1) Modify or amend the trust to do any of the following:

a. Achieve favorable tax status under applicable law.

b. Take advantage of laws governing restraints on alienation or other State laws restricting the terms of the trust, distribution of trust property, or the administration of the trust.

(2) Remove and appoint trustees and power holders.

(3) Increase or decrease the interests of any beneficiary.

(4) Grant a power of appointment to one or more beneficiaries of the trust or modify the terms of or terminate a power of appointment granted to a beneficiary by the governing instrument, except that a grant or modification of a power of appointment ~~may~~shall not grant a beneficial interest to any of the following:

a. Any individual or class of individuals not specifically provided for in the trust instrument.

b. The person having the power to grant, modify, or terminate the power of appointment.

c. The estate and creditors of the person having the power to grant, modify, or terminate the power of appointment.

(5) Change the governing law of the trust.

(c) A power holder may exercise any further power appropriate to the exercise or nonexercise of a power granted to the power holder under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) The powers granted to a power holder under this section are subject to the same provisions of G.S. 36C-8-814 regarding discretionary powers and tax savings that are applicable to a trustee in a like position and under similar circumstances.

"§ 36C-8A-3. Duty and liability of power holder.

(a) ~~A power holder is a fiduciary with respect to the powers conferred upon the power holder who, as such, is required to act in good faith and in accordance with the purposes and terms of a trust and the interests of the beneficiaries, except a power holder is not a fiduciary with respect to the following:~~

(1) ~~A power to remove and appoint a trustee or power holder.~~

(2) ~~A power that constitutes a power of appointment held by a beneficiary of a trust.~~

(3) ~~A power the exercise or nonexercise of which may affect only the interests of the power holder and no other beneficiary.~~

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (f) of this section, a power holder is a fiduciary with respect to the exercise or nonexercise of a power and has the same duty and liability as the following:

(1) If the power is not held jointly with the trustee or another power holder, as a sole trustee in a like position and under similar circumstances.

(2) If the power is held jointly with the trustee or another power holder, as a cotrustee in a like position and under similar circumstances.

(b) ~~A power holder is liable for any loss that results from breach of fiduciary duty occurring as a result of the exercise or nonexercise of the power.~~

(c) ~~The following provisions applicable to a trustee shall also be applicable to a power holder with respect to powers conferred upon the power holder as a fiduciary: The provisions~~

1 regarding the same duty and liability of a power holder as a trustee in a like position and under
2 similar circumstances include all of the following:

3 (1) The provisions of ~~G.S. 36C-8-814 regarding discretionary powers and tax~~
4 ~~savings.~~ Article 8 of this Chapter regarding the duties of a trustee.

5 (2) The provisions of G.S. 36C-10-1001 through G.S. 36C-10-1012 regarding
6 liability of trustees and rights of third persons dealing with trustees.

7 (3) The provisions of Article 9 of this Chapter regarding the uniform prudent
8 investor rule.

9 (4) The provisions of G.S. 36C-7-703 regarding cotrustees.

10 (d) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, a power holder shall provide information to
11 a trustee or another power holder to the extent the information is reasonably related both to the
12 powers and duties of a power holder and the powers and duties of the trustee or the other power
13 holder. A trustee or other power holder that acts in reliance on information provided by the power
14 holder is not liable for breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance, unless
15 by so acting the trustee or the other power holder engages in intentional misconduct.

16 (e) A power holder does not have a duty to monitor a trustee or another power holder or
17 inform or give advice to a settlor, beneficiary, trustee, or another power holder concerning an
18 instance in which the power holder might have acted differently than a trustee or another power
19 holder. By taking the action described in this subsection, the power holder does not assume the
20 duty excluded under this subsection.

21 (f) The terms of a trust may provide that a power holder is a nonfiduciary with respect to
22 the exercise or nonexercise of a power, including the power to achieve the settlor's tax objectives
23 under the Internal Revenue Code. Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, the power to
24 remove and appoint a trustee or power holder shall be deemed to be held in a nonfiduciary
25 capacity.

"§ 36C-8A-4. Duty and liability of trustee.

(a) If the terms of a trust confer upon a power holder the power to direct certain actions of the trustee, the trustee ~~must~~shall act in accordance with the direction and is not liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from compliance with the ~~direction~~direction, unless compliance with the direction constitutes intentional misconduct on the part of the trustee.

(b) If the terms of a trust confer upon the power holder the power to consent to certain actions of the trustee, and the power holder does not provide consent within a reasonable time after the trustee has made a timely request for the power holder's consent, the trustee is not liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from the trustee's failure to take any action that required the power holder's consent.

(c) If the terms of a trust confer upon ~~the person~~a power holder a power other than the power to direct or to consent to the actions of the ~~trustee~~trustee described in G.S. 36C-8A-2(a), the trustee is not liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from the exercise or nonexercise of the power.

~~(d) The trustee has no duty to monitor the conduct of the power holder, provide advice to the power holder, or consult with the power holder. The trustee is not required to give notice to any beneficiary of any action taken or not taken by the power holder whether or not the trustee agrees with the result. Administrative actions taken by the trustee for the purpose of implementing directions of the power holder, including confirming that the directions of the power holder have been carried out, do not constitute monitoring of the power holder nor do they constitute participation in decisions within the scope of the power holder's authority. A trustee does not have a duty to monitor a power holder or inform or give advice to a settlor, beneficiary, trustee, or power holder concerning an instance in which the trustee might have acted differently~~

from a power holder. By taking an action described in this subsection, a trustee does not assume a duty excluded by this subsection.

(e) Subject to subsection (d) of this section, a trustee shall provide information to a power holder to the extent the information is reasonably related both to the powers and duties of the trustee and the powers and duties of the power holder. A power holder that acts in reliance on information provided by a trustee is not liable for a breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance, unless by so acting the power holder engages in intentional misconduct.

"§ 36C-8A-4.1. Limitations of actions against power holder for breach of trust.

In an action against a power holder for breach of trust, the same limitations of actions apply to the power holder that apply under G.S. 36C-10-1005 to an action for breach of trust against a trustee in a like position and under similar circumstances.

"§ 36C-8A-4.2. Defenses in action against power holder.

In an action against a power holder for breach of trust, the power holder may assert the same defenses that a trustee in a like position and under similar circumstances could assert in an action for breach of trust against the trustee, including the following:

(1) Reasonable reliance on the terms of a trust pursuant to G.S. 36C-9-901(b) and G.S. 36C-10-1006.

(2) Reasonable care in ascertaining the happening of an event affecting the administration or distribution of a trust pursuant to G.S. 36C-10-1007.

(3) Beneficiary's consent, release, or ratification pursuant to G.S. 36C-10-1009.

"§ 36C-8A-5. Compensation and reimbursement of expenses of power holder.

A power holder as a fiduciary is entitled to compensation and reimbursement of expenses as provided in G.S. 32-59.

"§ 36C-8A-6. Jurisdiction over power holder.

(a) By accepting appointment to serve as a power holder with respect to a trust having its principal place of business in this State, or by moving the principal place of administration to this State, the power holder submits personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State regarding any matter involving action or inaction of the power holder.

(b) This section does not preclude other methods of obtaining jurisdiction over a power holder.

"§ 36C-8A-7. Accepting or declining the appointment as power holder.

(a) A person designated as a power holder accepts the appointment to serve as a power holder:

(1) By substantially complying with a method of acceptance provided in the terms of a trust; or

(2) If the terms of a trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms of a trust is not expressly made exclusive, by exercising powers or performing duties as a power holder or otherwise indicating acceptance of the appointment to serve as a power holder.

(b) A person designated as a power holder may reject the appointment to serve as a power holder. A trustee may give written notice to a power holder requesting acceptance of the appointment as power holder. A power holder who does not accept such appointment within 120 days after receipt of such notice is considered to have rejected the appointment to serve as a power holder.

"§ 36C-8A-8. ~~Powers of trustee in the absence of a power holder.~~ Vacancy in the office of the power holder.

(a) If a vacancy occurs in the office of the power holder because the power holder fails or ceases to act for any reason, all of the following apply:

(1) If one or more power holders remain in office, a vacancy in the office of the power holder need not be filled.

(2) If the terms of the trust provide for a successor to the power holder, the person designated by the terms of the trust or appointed under the terms of the trust shall act as the successor power holder.

(3) ~~The~~ During the time when a vacancy occurs, the trustee shall be vested with any fiduciary power or duty conferred upon ~~a~~ the power holder by the terms of ~~a~~ the trust that are described in ~~G.S. 36C-8A-2(a) during the time when no power holder is available to exercise such power or perform such duty because of absence, illness, or other cause.~~ G.S. 36C-8A-2(a).

(4) The court may appoint a power holder whenever the court considers the appointment necessary for the administration of the trust.

(b) A successor power holder shall succeed to all the powers and is subject to the duties and liabilities that were imposed upon the original power holder, unless a contrary intent appears from the governing instrument.

"§ 36C-8A-9. More than one power holder.

When there is more than one power holder authorized to act, and they are unable to reach a unanimous decision, they may act by majority decision. Unanimity is required when only two are authorized to act.

"§ 36C-8A-10. Resignation of power holder.

(a) A power holder may resign upon either of the following conditions:

(1) Upon at least 30 days' notice in writing to the qualified beneficiaries, the settlor, if living, and all trustees.

(2) With the approval of the court.

(b) In approving a resignation, the court may issue orders and impose conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of the trust property.

"§ 36C-8A-11. Removal of power holder.

(a) For the reasons set forth in subsection (b) of this section, the settlor of an irrevocable trust, a trustee of an irrevocable trust, or a beneficiary of an irrevocable trust may request the court to remove a power holder, or a power holder may be removed by the court on its own initiative.

(b) The court may remove a power holder under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The power holder has committed a serious breach of trust.

(2) Lack of cooperation with the trustee substantially impairs the administration of the trust.

(3) Because of unfitness, unwillingness, or a persistent failure of the power holder to exercise effectively the duties and powers conferred upon the power holder the court determines that removal of the power holder best serves the interests of the beneficiaries.

(4) There has been a substantial change of circumstances, the court finds that removal of the power holder best serves the interests of all of the beneficiaries and is consistent with a material purpose of the trust, and a suitable successor power holder is available.

(c) Pending a final decision on a request to remove a power holder, or in lieu of or in addition to removing a power holder, the court may order appropriate relief under G.S. 36C-10-1001(b) as may be necessary to protect the trust property or the interests of the beneficiaries.

"§ 36C-8A-12. Power holder's bond.

(a) A bond shall be required for the performance of the power holder's duty only if the terms of a trust require the power holder to provide a bond.

(b) If no bond is required, the provisions of G.S. 36C-7-702(a)(3) and (4) applicable to a trustee apply to the power holder, but in no event shall a bond be required of a power holder if the terms of a trust require otherwise.

(c) If a bond is required, the provisions of G.S. 36C-7-702(b) and (c) applicable to a trustee apply to the power holder."

[Staff Note: G.S. 36C-7-702 provides:

§ 36C-7-702. Trustee's bond.

(a) *A trustee shall provide bond to secure the performance of the trustee's duties if:*

- (1) The trust instrument was executed before January 1, 2006, unless the terms of the trust instrument provide otherwise;*
- (2) The trust instrument was executed on or after January 1, 2006, but only if the terms of the trust instrument require the trustee to provide bond;*
- (3) A beneficiary requests the trustee to provide bond, and the court finds the request to be reasonable; or*
- (4) The court finds that it is necessary for the trustee to provide bond in order to protect the interests of beneficiaries who are not able to protect themselves and whose interests otherwise are not adequately represented.*

However, in no event shall bond be required of a trustee if the governing instrument directs otherwise.

(b) *If bond is required, it shall be in a sum of double the value of the personal property to come into the trustee's hands if bond is executed by a personal surety, and in an amount not less than one and one-fourth times the value of all personal property of the trust estate if the bond is secured by a suretyship bond executed by a corporate surety company authorized by the Commissioner of Insurance to do business in this State, provided that the court, when the value of the personal property exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), may accept bond in an amount equal to the value of the personal property plus ten percent (10%) of that value, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the trustee's duties and for the payment to the persons entitled to receive property that may come into the trustee's hands. All bonds executed under this Article shall be filed with the clerk of superior court.*

(c) *On petition of the trustee or a qualified beneficiary, the court may excuse a requirement of bond, reduce the amount of the bond, release the surety, or permit the substitution of another bond with the same or different sureties.*

(d) *As provided in G.S. 53-159 and G.S. 53-366(a)(10), banks and trust companies licensed to do trust business in this State need not give bond, even if required by the terms of the trust.]*

SECTION 2.(d) The Revisor of Statutes shall cause to be printed, as annotations to the published General Statutes, all explanatory comments of the drafters of this section as the Revisor may deem appropriate.

SECTION 2.(e) This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to trusts created before, on, or after that date.

PART III. CLARIFY TRUST EXCLUSION TO RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 41-15 reads as rewritten:

"§ 41-15. Statutory rule against perpetuities.

(a) ~~Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 41-23, a~~ A nonvested property interest is invalid unless:

(1) When the interest is created, it is certain to vest or terminate no later than 21 years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) The interest either vests or terminates within 90 years after its creation.

(b) A general power of appointment not presently exercisable because of a condition precedent is invalid unless:

(1) When the power is created, the condition precedent is certain to be satisfied or become impossible to satisfy no later than 21 years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) The condition precedent either is satisfied or becomes impossible to satisfy within 90 years after its creation.

(c) A nongeneral power of appointment or a general testamentary power of appointment is invalid unless:

(1) When the power is created, it is certain to be irrevocably exercised or otherwise to terminate no later than 21 years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) The power is irrevocably exercised or otherwise terminates within 90 years after its creation.

(d) In determining whether a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment is valid under subdivision (a)(1), (b)(1), or (c)(1) of this section, the possibility that a child will be born to an individual after the individual's death is disregarded.

(e) If, in measuring a period from the creation of a property arrangement, language in a governing instrument:

(1) Seeks to disallow the vesting or termination of any interest beyond,

(2) Seeks to postpone the vesting or termination of any interest until, or

(3) Seeks to operate in effect in any similar fashion upon,

the later of (i) the expiration of a period of time not exceeding 21 years after the death of the survivor of specified lives in being at the creation of the property arrangement or (ii) the expiration of a period of time that exceeds or might exceed 21 years after the death of the survivor of lives in being at the creation of the property arrangement, that language is inoperative to the extent it produces a period of time that exceeds 21 years after the death of the survivor of the specified lives."

SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 41-18 reads as rewritten:

"§ 41-18. Exclusions from statutory rule against perpetuities.

G.S. 41-15 does not apply ~~to~~ to any of the following:

(1) A nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out of a nondonative transfer, except a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out ~~of~~ of any of the following:

- a. A premarital or postmarital ~~agreement~~; agreement.
 - b. A separation or divorce ~~settlement~~; settlement.
 - c. A spouse's ~~election~~; election.
 - d. A similar arrangement arising out of a prospective, existing, or previous marital relationship between the ~~parties~~; parties.
 - e. A contract to make or not to revoke a will or ~~trust~~; trust.
 - f. A contract to exercise or not to exercise a power of ~~appointment~~; appointment.
 - g. A transfer in satisfaction of a duty of ~~support~~; or support.
 - h. A reciprocal ~~transfer~~; transfer.
- (2) A fiduciary's power relating to the administration or management of assets, including the power of a fiduciary to sell, lease, or mortgage property, and the power of a fiduciary to determine principal and ~~income~~; income.
 - (3) A power to appoint a ~~fiduciary~~; fiduciary.
 - (4) A discretionary power of a trustee to distribute principal before termination of a trust to a beneficiary having an indefeasibly vested interest in the income and ~~principal~~; principal.
 - (5) A nonvested property interest held by a charity, government, or governmental agency or subdivision, if the nonvested property interest is preceded by an interest held by another charity, government, or governmental agency or ~~subdivision~~; subdivision.
 - (6) A nonvested property interest in or a power of appointment with respect to a trust or other property arrangement forming part of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, health, disability, death benefit, income deferral, or other current or deferred benefit plan for one or more employees, independent contractors,

1 or their beneficiaries or spouses, to which contributions are made for the
2 purpose of distributing to or for the benefit of the participants or their
3 beneficiaries or spouses the property, income, or principal in the trust or other
4 property arrangement, except a nonvested property interest or a power of
5 appointment that is created by an election of a participant or a beneficiary or
6 ~~spouse;~~ spouse.

7 (7) A property interest, power of appointment, or arrangement that was not
8 subject to the common-law rule against perpetuities or is excluded by another
9 statute of this ~~State;~~ State.

10 (8) A property interest or arrangement subjected to a time limit under ~~Article 14~~
11 ~~of Chapter 36A, "Honorary Trusts; Trusts for Pets; Trusts for Cemetery Lots";~~
12 ~~or G.S. 36C-4-408 or G.S. 36C-4-409.~~

13 (9) A property interest or arrangement subjected to a time limit under Article 3 of
14 this Chapter, "Time Limits on Options in Gross and Certain Other Interests in
15 ~~Land~~". Land.

16 (10) A nonvested property interest in or a power of appointment over property or
17 property interests of a trust to which G.S. 41-23 applies."

18 **SECTION 3.(c)** This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to all
19 trusts created before, on, or after August 19, 2007.

20
21 **PART IV. EFFECTIVE DATE**

22 **SECTION 4.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes
23 law.